FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.
Coroners yesterday held inquests on the fol, whose death had been caused by exposure

The Coroners yesterday held inquess on the lonewing bodies, whose death had been caused by exposure to the sun.

ANN REED, aged twenty six years, a native of Ireland, at No. 360 Second avenue who came to her death by exposure to the heat of the sun.

UNKNOWS MAN—Coroner Gamble held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of an unknown man, who it appears, came to his death by exposure to the heat of the sun. The deceased, it seems, went into the store corner of Fifth street and avenue A, and asked for a drink of water, and as soon as he had taken the drink he fell down insensible on the floor, and was conveyed by the Seventeenth ward volice to the hospital, where he seen afterdied. The deceased had dark brown hair and no whiskers. No description of his dress was given by the Coroner. No description of his dress was given by the Coroner. No description of his dress was given by the Coroner Hittor held an inquest on Thursday noon on the body of Michael Cropen, at the retation house of the Fifteenth ward. Cropen died on Wedeseday night at 11 o'clock, at No. 24 Fourth avenue, from the effects of the heat and drinking cold water.

Cover of Script, Thursday a fiternoon, Bryan Malaham.

cold water.

COUP DE SOLEIL .—Thursday afternoon, Bryan McMahen, was found in West street, prostrated by the effect of the sun. He was carried to the station house of the First police district and attended by Dr. Van Lier.

Yesterday afternoon two men, named James Tonnele

and Samuel Grosvener, were sun struck while employed in raising the frame of a house on South Fifth street. Tonnele is slightly recovered, but Grosvener can

TELEGRAPHIC.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1863.

The weather is cool and pleasant. There have been general rains in this section

Latest from Central America We have received files of the Gaceta, of Costa Rica, published at San José, extending to the 4th of June. In these papers we find the following resumé of Central

American affairs :The dates from San Salvador are to the 6th of May. The Gazette of the 29th of April contains an editorial article intended to dissipate the alarms which might be caused in San Salvador by the rumor of an invasion on the part

of the government of Honduras.

Frem Gautemala the mail has brought us the gazettes of 22d and 29th April, together with a prock of General Carrers, and a bulletin which contains the set-tlements adjusted between the governments of Guatemaia

and Honduras. We do not venture to say that peace has been established, because the tenor of the proclamation does not indicate to a certainty that animosities have been appeared. The question, therefore, does not appear resolved as might have been expected. It may very well have happened that General Cabanes did not wish to ratify anything but the work of his three commissioners, and had repulsed the ratification of Geo. Carrers. In the meantime the latter had returned to Guatemala, the department of Chiquimala being perfectly garrisoned with troops. The following are the terms of the convention calcurated between the commissioners of Guatemala and

brated between the commissioners of Guatemala and Honduras:—
The undersigned, Don Juan Lindo, General Don José Antonio Mille, and Don Justo J. Rodas, commissioned by the Supreme government of Honduras, and the elergyman Don Jesus Maria Gutierrez, by that of Guatemala, being named to regulate the difficulties which have aprung up on both sides, being competently authorised according to the powers which they have mutually presented, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. The government of Guatemala, not having intended to offeed Honduras in any respect, undertakes to indeannity the losses caused to the peaceable and innocent neighbors of Copan and Cozapa.

Art. 2. The government of Guatemala also undertakes immediately to place at liberty the subjects of Honduras who have been taken from their territory, excepting such as have committed commen erimes in Guatemala.

Art. 3. Each of the contracting parties will henceforth respect the territory of the other, and if any difficulty

Art. 3. Each of the contracting parties will henceforth respect the territory of the other, and if any difficulty should occur, it will be arranged in a friendly manner, and in conformity with international law.

Art. 4. Both governments being desirous of giving mutual testimony of their wish to preserve peace, and to utilitize the most frank and fraternal relations, lay aside any other claims whatever which might have arisen from the present difficulties, and oblige themselves to conclude hereafter, a treaty of friendship and commerce which will also regulate the respective limits of their territories.

territories.

Art. 5. The government of Honduras will take care of the emigrants who have had influence in the disturbances of Guatemala, pending the regulation of the treaty of friend-thp. of their ratura to their homes, or pending whatsoever both governments may resolve on.

Art. 6. The present convention will be ratified within the following six recton-

ing from to day.

In testimony whereof, we, the respective Commissis ers, sign this in the city of E quipulas, the ninetesath April, 1863, thirty second year of the indecendence Central America.

J. LINDO.

J. A. MILLA.

JUSTO J. RODAS

This convention was ratified at Guate of April, by President Carrera.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDS

Mechanics, Tradesmen and Citizens of New

Captain Miner, Steamship Northern Light.

cially those who may hereafter go to and from California as steerage passengers, and therefore present the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we as steerage passengers now on board the Northern Light. Miner, commander, and his officers, and also to the explain and officers of the steamer Brother Jonathan, on the Pacific, of the Nicaragus line, present to their respective officers our sincere thanks for the very kind and gentlemanly treatment towards us during our late passage from California to the late and honorable means a tender of the steamer shapes of the steamer shapes and all others journeying to California to take the Nicaragua route, as being, in our opinion, the take the Nicaragua route, as being, in our opinion, the take the Nicaragua route, and hentitiest, safest, and by far the test, most expeditions, fourthern and transit on the Isthmus is of Ishmus routes as the land transit on the Isthmus levels and can be made in four hours on foot, and not liable to detendent the test of the steel of the passage, which has been no case of sickners on hoard occasioned by the voyage, nor have any deaths occurred on this passage, which has been made from San Francisco to the wharf in New York, including the 1stimus transit, in twenty two days and nineteen hours, being the shortest time get accomp ished.

3. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, he presented to the above commanding officers.

4. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, he presented to the above commanding officers.

4. Resolved, That the Socretary be directed to publish these proceedings in the New York Herald, and other papers friendly to the public interest are desired to copy the same. (Signed) Jony X. Enny Secretary.

New York Harbor, June 23, 1863.

Gentiemen's Dress Hats for the Summer.

Swiss Hate, Swiss Hors.-Williams, No. 219 Fulton street. Brooklyn, inventor and originator of the above style of hats, has a few more left of the finest, as also, large lot of the originary grades. A full assertment of trawgoods, bate, caps, &c.

the principal topic of conversation in fashionable circles. The ladies admire them, the gentiemen applaud them, and everybody is in leve with them. There's no pisse like home—no hats like Meslic's. His salesrooms are at No. 416 Broadway.

Cool Expedient .- Alice, where did you put these two bottles champagne? Oh. Henry, the refrigerator is so full J put them in your hat. It is just as soid there, and it went hurt it, because Williams' hats are strong, though so light and cool. Call and get one. Williams, 156 Fulton street second door from Broadway

cent outrage of the anti-renters upon an officer of NEW YORK HERALD. Albany county. The Governor thinks it the duty of of the county to arrest the offer deems legislative action unnecessary, and disapproves of offering rewards for the apprehension of

> We elsewhere publish a detailed account of the accident to the New York and Boston train last Thursday, from which it appears that, although only one person was killed, a greater number were injured than was at first reported. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the only passenge from this city who was seriously hurt, was Mr. H. L. Moore, whose ankle was dislocated. The switch-man is said to have acknowledged that no one but himself was to blame for the awful occurrence.

her first trip out from Chicago, exploded her boiler on Wednesday morning, killing five of the crew. and seriously injuring three others. The vessel sunk within five minutes after the accident, her stern having been completely destroyed. Her passengers with the remainder of the crew, escaped in the small boats, and were subsequently picked up by a NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Dow CESAR

> Sad complaints are made by the Newfoundland papers with regard to the harsh treatment some of the colonial fishermen experienced at the hands of those on board the French cruiser, who found them infringing upon the rights of the French fishermen The colonists were compelled to put to sea in a hur. ry, leaving their nets and fish behind them. In reply to their remonstrances the commander of the cruise coolly informed them that this was a mere reciprocation of the courtesies extended to Frenchmen by the

later advices from Havana, brought by the steamship Isabel to Charleston. There was no political news of importance. The markets were dull.

Our Financial and Commercial Prospec That the present season of commercial activity and unbounded speculation cannot last forever-that fluctuations in the price of money are not altogether things of the past-that we have not reached that degree of stability and permanent security when the lessons of experience may be safely discarded—that sudden checks may occur, banks may curtail, and private credits be unexpectedly withdrawn-are propositions the truth of which no sensible man of business will be disposed to deny. Nay more : it must be obvious to all that there exist at the present moment peculiar causes for apprehensions.

finances discloses but slight reasons for alarm. In most of the States of the Union; as is shown in our money article of to-day, banks are now established on a solid basis, and offer ample accommodation to their customers and security to note-holders. Though their number has increased from seven hundred and eighty-eight in 1837 to nine hundred and forty at the close of last year, the total amount of loans or discounts has really fallen during the same period from \$525,115,702 to \$486,857,236. The amount of capital invested has varied but slightly. In 1837, it was set down at \$290,772.091; in 1852, it stood at \$310.685.211; the former being moreover, as was discovered to our sorrow, too often merely nominal, while the latter is in general secured beyond a possibility of failure. Their circulation is increased; but hardly in proportion to our increased population, trade, and developed resources. Here are assuredly no serious grounds for uneasiness. Nor do our commercial records tell a different tale. Disasters have taught us prudence: the bulk of our funds is invested in those branches of trade which offer a solid basis and are sure of a permanent demand. Our staple exports much to lessen the speculative character they once bore. Of the new enterprises which each day brings forth, the proportion of bubbles is. we candidly believe, less than it used to be. For the money actually invested, most of the mining, manufacturing, and railroad companies. produce a fair return. On the stock list they are generally quoted at a discount; but this obviously arises from the fact of the conventional par value being considerably higher than the sum actually paid in by the holders, and is no symptom of their depreciation. A stock issucd at 30, is really at a premium at 32, though the nominal value registered on the scrip may be 100. On the other hand, our shipping is rapidly increasing both in numbers and quality. Our internal means of communication are becoming more rapid and complete, and, as a natural consequence, more generally lucrative. Wild lands, by the hundred thousand acres, are being subjected every year to the axe, the plough, and the spade. Even our manufactures are generally in so thriving a condition, that a come practicable.

war on the continent would be as keenly felt in the counting-house at New Orleans as on the Bourse at Paris.

Hence it is that it concerns us most deeply to keep watch on the foreign world. One need not be an alarment to discern the gloom which overhangs the whole continent of Europe at the present time. Even if, as we sincerely believe, the Russian and Turkish difficulty be amicably settled, the designs of the Czar cannot be regarded as abandoned; nor can the imminent risk which Southeastern Europe will run be otherwise than prejudicial to a healthy trade. A coming storm in Asia has already overclou 1ed the horizon. In the plethora of his power it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Nicholas will finally throw considerations of

powers. Five years have not extinguished the important the Facility and with lines of conembers of revolution in Europe; they are
smouldering still, and will burst forth here
ports of flustralin, and the contiguous islands. after. Their very valetance, even should the Hence too, there is something of imposing mag-catastrophe be reserved for a future generation, intude in the commercial aspects of the mis-checks public confidence, and necessitates an atom of Mr. Walker to China, California, and expenditure for military primates which few governments can afford. Nor does the condition of Great Britain operate to reassure us. A rise in the value of money from two to three and a half per cent in five months is a fact of immense significance. It is very edifying to talk of exchequer bonds which cannot be renewed, a momentary pressure on the bank, increased necessities of the government, &c .. &c., but any one can see how far these reasons are from the truth. If they had really occasioned the late unexpected rise of half per cent in the bank rate of discounts, money would not have been selling at three and a quarter and three and a half in the street the next day. A more natural and satisfactory explanation of the occurrence is to be found in the exports of bullion from England to foreign countries, and the enormous and increasing foreign loans. If the bank has lost four and a half millions of specie in twelve months, private individuals have not lost less in proportion. Every exchequer from South America to China, from Egypt to France, is filled with British coin. Herein lies the danger for England. A war would place the creditors in a very unpleasant position. A continuance of the system even without a war will drain the British coffers, until a recall of funds becomes imperative. Already speculation is rife on the prospect of a further increase of half per cent in the bank rate of discount, and we may yet see

the minimum fixed at five per cent. That occurrence would produce what is commonly called a commercial crisis. Let it occur when there has been much overtrading-when flour or cotton have looked so promising as to induce large shipments from hence at high prices-and the crisis would become a disaster. Failures, suspensions, and general embarrass-

ment would ensue. The question which this view naturally suggests is: what can we do to shield ourselves from the consequences of any such calamity? The query is more easily put than answered. We shall, however, be safe in recommending a judicious moderation in our foreign exports. It will be well likewise to hold ourselves in readiness to meet any sudden demands which a tightness of the foreign money market might make on our funds. The condition of the banks in many of the States is susceptible of improvement. Congress, if it has the constitutional power, would act wisely in subjecting all the banks throughout the Union to a general organization, so as to guard against failures, and ensure the safety of bill-holders. The extension of the free banking system, on a stock basis to the whole country, would attain the desired end. With these, and such other precautions as ordinary prudence will suggest, we may await future events with tolerable composure.

Australia-Manifest Destiny in an Oriental

View-Clear the Track. Away round on the other side of the globe, between the South Pacific and the Indian oceans, lies the vast island continent of Australia, not much less, in its superficial area, than these United States, with all our accessions from France, Spain and Mexico. A monster itself, it is the mater monstrorum of that mighty archipelago of monstrous islands, which, all together, mother and children constitute the fifth geographical division... of the many legicies of Capt. Cook to the British crown, is now undergoing so rapidly the process of transformation from native barbarism to civilization, that the dullest political philosopher can hardly question its "manifest destiny." It is evidently destined, and at no far distant day, to become an independent power among the nations, in fact, another mighty Anglo-Saxon republic. sharing with ours the commercial supremacy of the earth.

We have entertained this impression since the confirmation of the extending golden resources of Australia, so extraordinary as to stagger our credulity for a time, even with the "fixed fact" of California already before our eyes. But the varied and highly interesting Australian intelligence which we have spread before the readers of the HERALD for several days past, cannot be read understandingly without a confirmation of this original impression into an established conviction that Australia must sooner or later become a great independent republic. with a society and with institutions, political and religious, analagous to our form.

This conclusion is not derived from any symptoms of impending rebellion among Her Britannic Majesty's colonists and gold diggers. notwithstanding such symptoms are occasionally betrayed; but it is the natural deduction from the general drift of the colony to that advanced condition when colonial guardianship is but as the swaddling bands of infancy to the young giant bearded to the waist. The elements in Australia are still in a state of fusion; they have assumed, as yet, neither shape nor consistency; but they are tending to the organization of civilized society, of law and order, and the established usages and requirements of a permanent community. The start has been made, the ground has been broken. and the work will go on. Steam and gold can accomplish, as they have accomplished, results incredible to contemplate, and miraculous in their achievement.

Colonization to Australia is at length fairly setting in. The settlement of the country is fairly under way, by thousands of the same allpowerful Caucasian elements that make up the strength and substance the bone and blood and muscle of this country and the British Empire. With the increase of the facilities for emigration. the tide setting into the gold regions will be correspondingly increased; and, as in California so in Australia will the mines draw around them the substantial materials of agriculture. manufactures and commerce. Thus, almost with the rapidity of an encampment in the desert, the enduring realities of villages, towns, and cities are rising and spreading all along the gold coast. By-and-by these people will feel themselves too large for their colonial breeches, and England, from her past experience, we are inclined to think, will not waste her strength by coercing submission upon an unwilling people, when her own commercial interests may be better subserved by conceding their independence.

The theme is suggestive; but we need not here pursue it. In view, however, of the "manifest destiny" of Australia how important to us be comes the opening and inviting field of commercial enterprise in the distant Orient, and among that mighty cordon of Indian islands, of which ply to a resolution of inquiry concerning the re- | the combined remonstrances of the allied | Australia is the chief. In this connection, how

it five thousand? Not Quite READY.—The land of pumpkin pies, pretty girls, and steady habits—the good old blue law State of Connecticut-is not quite ready yet for the Maine liquor law. They have been talking over it for some time, and they have concluded that it is not exactly the thing for Connecticut. They have, accordingly in the upper House, adopted a substitute, giving the towns and cities the power to license. Where is Barnum all this time? Has be, on her bow?" Where's Barnum? Why has he not been fighting for the Maine law? Or is he, or is he not, a fighting man? Where's Barnum? COMING INTO LINE.—The democrats of Ver-

mont, at their late State Convention, have decreed that they have no objection, when it can be rightfully done, to the acquisition of Cuba. or the annexation of another slice from Mexico. Just so. And thus the administration is hurried along with the locomotive of "manifest desti-Vermont has spoken, and we may very soon expect now to hear of the war-whoop in the Mesilla valley. And let the Cuban Junta hear. All hands, ahoy!

FAIR PLAY.-We notice that some of our cotemporaries charge the responsibility of the late railroad accident in Massachusetts on Thursday last, to the New York and New Haven Comaccident occurred on the Western road from Boston. Let every tub stand upon its own

in better demand. The mining news was also, in the agnactive in this market yesterday. Merchants awaiting the receipt of private letters by the Niagara. Wheat was in demand at full prices, while corn was un-

chased by the government for a custom house, was referred to. The present building with the ground, cost about two million of dollars. It was sold to satisfy a class of first mortgage bonds, and purchased by a c pany who held the second class of bowls. The building ost the present company about one million of dollars for which new stock was issued, which sells in the market at about 107. The list contained about ninety stockbolders, mostly men of capital. It was believe that the government would have no hesitation in paying the present company the sum it cost them, including the premium of seven per cent; but it was understood that the company would not be willing to sell out for less than about one and a half millions. It was argued that it would be quite cheap to the government at this price. The ground on which the building stood was worth a million of dollars. The present Custom House was en-tirely too small. Its tub of a rotunda was daily overcrowded, and the atmosphere rendered impure by the respiration of such a jam of persons, including the officers, and those waiting their turn to do business. The government should be measurably compelled to provide larger accommodations, or the public business would become greatly retarded, to the injury of the merchants. The Exchange was central, and, next to the United States Capitol, contained the largest rotundas to be found on the continent, and in point of beauty of proportions it excelled that also. It would comfortably hold over one thousand persons at a time, and afford ample accommedations for all government purposes. It was fire proof throughout. The under rooms would afford excel-ent facilities for the storage of goods. It would coet the government less to buy it than it would to build a new Custom House equally central and convenient. A merchant wished to know what had become of the

steamboat law passed by Cosgress. There appeared to be still about the average number of steamboat accidents. The railroad law, if passed, unless faithfully executed, would do but little good. Laws, however eroper, would prove worthless unless rigidly enforced. The difficulty in frem, ing laws to meet accidents occurring on steamboats and railroads arose from the complexity of the subject. Laws, to have a direct bearing, ought to be as simple and as practicable as possible. Practical men, conversant with the details of the subject, should be consulted in forming

pany. They had nothing to do with it. The bottom. Talk on Change. The news received from California by the Northern light was considered more favorable in a commercial point of view. Provisions had improved, and flour was gregate, considered good. Cotton, as well as flour, was

The propriety of the Merchant's Exchange being pur-

It was stated that w. Walker, though eminent as a lawyer. was not a commercial man, and however well fitted he might be generally, as a diplomatist, for the China mission, he would lose nothing were he to visit Boston and Salem, and consult with some old and experienced China merchants in those places, and especially with Mr. Cushing, in the vicinity of Boston. Some few merchants in New York might also be able to give him some useful hints regarding his mission.

them. It was stated that Wr. Walker, though eminent as a

Anglo-Saxon race shall compass three-fourths of the circuit of the globe. Clear the track! THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AF-FAIRS.—We announced a few days ago on the authority of the Universal of Mexico-General Santa Anna's organ—that the office of the min ister of foreign affairs of that republic, vacated by the death of its late distinguished incumbent, Senor Alaman, was to be filled by the appointment of Senor Don Manuel Diaz de Bonilla. As the settlement of some delicate and important

Australia, as solving the problem of a western

highway to Eastern Asia. Let us make way

then, for the grandest fulfilment of the dream

of Columbus, when the island continent of the

antipodes shall stand in the dignity of a great

republic among the nations, and when the lan-

guage, society and institutions of our so-called

negotiations between Mexico and the republic of the United States, including the Tehuantepec affair and that of the Mesilla valley, will be confided on the one side to this functionary, it is interesting to us to know somewhat of his charac-

ter, abilities and antecedents. Senor Bonilla has spent much of his life in the public service, and has fulfilled some diplomatic functions. He is a lawyer of the highest standing in his country, and has been a member of Congress, and a minister from Mexico at the Court of Rome and to the republic of Chili. He has travelled much, as well in Europe as in America, and in addition to his native language he is master of the English, French and Italian tongues. He is at present, we understand, president of the principal college in Mexico. Add to these various acquirements, that Senor Bonilla is a man of progressive and liberal ideas, and we will arrive at the conclusion that however Mexico may have to lament at this crisis the death of Senor Alaman, the public duties which devolved on his position will be ably per-

formed by Senor Bonilla. RATHER & LARGE FIGURE .- Our readers will perceive from the brief account which we publish from an English paper, of a late meeting in London for the relief of fugitive slaves in Canada, that the Rev. Mr. Ward, delegate from Canada, puts down the number of fugitive slaves escaping from the United States into the Canadian territories at three thousand a year! This is rather a large figure for a reverend gentleman, we should suppose. We had no idea that our underground railroads were doing such a thriving business. Can the reverend gentleman furnish any satisfactory evidence of this fugitive escapade of three thousand a year? Or was his estimate merely intended for English consumption? In any event, let Mr. Ward keep it up. John Bull is just in the humor to be fleeced for the relief of our fugitive slaves. Why not make

or an average of 105 days for each ship. The whole number of passengers taken in the above vessels was 900, out of which there were only two cases of sickness. Four of the ships arrived out without touching anywhere, and the average time is less than that of any other American or British, and as short as the average of the steamers from England. These facts speak well not only for the superior character of the vessels, but also for the excellent arrangements for their numerous passengers, that have distinguished the Pioneer Line from the first. The same firm will despatch on Saturday next the beauti-

very quick passage.

THE STRANSHIP LOUISIANA, Smith, of the New Orlean She experienced very light weather off Cape Horo, and was becalmed five days. She crossed the line May 23, in long. 115 16. Her best day's run was 340 miles, when four days out. She was built by Mr. William H. Webb,

Richard B. Kimball, Esq., author of "St Leger," sails to-day in the Arctic for Europe. His visit will facilitate

Among the arrivals in town yesterday were Professor Rainey, and Major A. E Drake, of the United States As sistant Engineers. Professor R. has just returned from the South, where he has been lecturing on the caloric engine. Major D. is en route for Florida. They stop at

delphia; Frederick Graft Ezq., do,

ARRIVALS.

From San Juan, Nicaragua, in the steamship Norther Light—Hon J B Kerr, lady, two children, and two servants J B Devoe, Mrs Judge Hestip. Miss Smith, Mrs Forsen, Higgins and lady, J G Bryce, Dr W H Davis, Mr Myert, J Elquivel, A Carit, J Hart, P Abraham, M Sickles, D A Poi lock, L Flagg, E Cronin, P Stelmann, J Buckincham, R W Hammett, Capt Walker, T Lambert, C Casson, F B Folger Frank Hicks, J B Callis, M P Poor, C F McClure, Captain Montes, J J Bouche, J Broman, H F Williams, W M Folton Wells, Farro & Cois messenger, W Lake, E Bartlett, J I Rupert and lady, W A Stocker, E E Pooe, J W Benseholten, C H Bumpus, C A Low, W Workman, W Barr, C Folker, A Whitlock, E Roberts, H Duboyce, W Keyster, D F Crook, A Wcodward, J Murphy, H Simms, J J Hew Williams, G D Corner, W Nwoods, A Davis, A Dudy, M B Bullard, J Higinboth am, H Westermenter, H H Constant, A Brown, P Bouslier W Neleon—and Sateamahip Louisians—Mrs Lawrence, Miss M 2 mildren, Mrs C Atkins and child, Mrs Cook and 2 th Miss M 2 mildren, Mrs C Atkins and child, Mrs Cook and 2 th Miss M 2 mildren, Mrs C Atkins and child, Mrs Cook and 2 th Miss A Heaton, Miss C Heaton, Miss Nice, Mrs C L Dill and children, Servant and Miss Cook, Mrs C L Dill and children, servant and Miss Cook, Mrs C L Dill and children, Servant, Mrs C Holwede, Capt Davis, Capt Benson, Capt Sheppard, A G Eschiel, J Elder, B W Williams, J Meyer, Mrs Marshall and child, Mrs Emerson, Miss Jones Miss Cleveland R H Drungher, S F Draper, Mr Wolff, J L Briggs, W S Wieser, Mr Brown, D McLod, E Beith, M Moran, J Revillen, J Sydam, F Genitall, S Lee, H E spearing, H B Barp; and 59 in the steerage.

From New Orleans in the sulp George Otis—Mr James C Cardon. ARRIVALS.

cerage. Gerage Otis—Mr James From Humacoa, PR, in the brig George Otis—Mr James Carden.
From Guyama, PR, in the brig Ellen Maria—J Atwood and Mr Davidson.

Whether the above heading would be

proper one for a trotting match on a plank road by the old school of turfmen, the deponent sayeth not, but in the present age of fast telegraphs, fast locomotives, fast horses, fast "b'hoys," and fast "gals," Bloomers included, there is no doubt but that the term is legitimate, even for a spin over the planks. On Thursday afternoon, a trotting match for \$500, two mile heats, to 250 lb. wagons, each wagon to contain two men, came off on the plank road leading from Jersey City to Bergen Point, between Boston Girl and a brown mare belonging o a gentleman in Jersey City. Boston Girl was dricen be brown mare by Samuel McLaughlin and Harvey Young. They started from the second toll gate on the road, and came out at Dodge's Hotel. The match was won by the Jersey mare with the greatest ease; in fact, Boston Girl did not trot a three and half minute gait more than a third of the way. The New Yorkers who attended wer most agreeably disappointed, as they went over with their pockets well lined, to back Boston Girl at any odds. The Jerseymen, however, although they were boiling over much on her; consequently, the New Yorkers were not damaged a great deal, financially. The spot choven for the race is fixely adapted for such purposes, the road being in excellent condition, and well shaded by dense woods on both sides the greater portion of the way. There was quite a large attendance, and the return from There was quite a large attendance, and the return from Dodge's Hotel to Jersey City was very exciting—every man was a fast one and every one had a fast horse, and each erdeavored to take the lead, waking up the farmers, their dames, and "lovely datters," to a proper sense of "life on the road." They all seemed delighted with the amusement, and although horse-racing is forbidden by the haws of New Jersey, the persons living along the line of the Bergen plank road will be the last to inform against the turfinee for this or any other infringements of the laws. The time of the beats could not be taken.

SECOND DAY, May 26.—Two mile heats, purse \$700.

CALIFORNIA RACES.

THIRD DAY, May 27.-Mile heats, best three in five, 

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowest Theatrix—The five act play called the "Robbera" will commence the amusements of this evening, Mr E. Eddy and Mr. W. Hambbin sustaining the characters of Cherics and Francis de Moor, and Mrs. Parker as Amelia. Miss Hifert will sing a popular song. Mr. Fletcher and Miss G. Dawes will dance a "Pas de Deux," at d. Mr. Rea will sing the 'Land of my Birth." The entertainments will conclude with the comedy of the "Wonderfol Woman."

National Theatrix—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Mrs. Brunton, late Miss. Mathews. The selections are "Pon Crear de Bazan," with J. R. Soott as Don Casser, N. B. Clarke as Dun Jose, and Mrs. Nichots as Maritana. The "Swiss Swaina" will follow, with Mrs. Brunton as Rosette; and all will close with the musical drama of the 'Trumpeter's Dauchter'—Mrs. Brunton as Maedelon. During the ovening Miss Partington will dance.

lai ce. Sr. Charles Thearns —The en'ertainments selected fo

St. Charles Thearns.—The entertainments selected for onlighten the comedy of "Faint Heart Newer Won Fair Lady" "Asmodena," and a "Glance at New York." In the afternoon. "Cavaliers and Roundheads," and "Who Speaks First."

AMERICAN MURLEY.—The heautiful play of the "Strate" and Miss Mestayer in the leading characters, in the evening the amusing plece of "Mischief Making" and the extravagaoza of "Buried Alive." Besides these, the visiters can see a very great curiosity—the "Bearded Wirman."

H. ITTORONE.—The usual attractive entertainments will be given thus afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding

HITTORRONE.—The usual attractive entertainments will be given this afterneon and evening. Notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, this place of amasoment is visited by very large audiences.

Washington Chritis.—The exercises of the Autoinio Brothers, analyo the beautiful equestrian feats of Medaine Teurnaiste, together with the vaulting, tumbing, and other amusing feats in the ring, are witnessed with delight every svening, by very respectable audiences.

Chusty's Opena House seems to be a favorite resort, as every night the house is well filled and the performances give urmixed delight.

Wood's Ministrust are as usual, well supported. They are a very good bard. They sing sweetly, and the chorness are harmonious.

ul new ship Sea Ranger for the same destination. She has been built for speed, and will undoubtedly make a

and Texas mail service, arrived here yesterday, to refit.
THE CLIPPER SHIP SWORDFISH, Captain Collins, arrived at
San Francisco on the 30th uit., from this city in 107 days.

the early publication of his new work on Cuba, which may be locked for with much interest.

the Astor House.

Amongst the large number of arrivals at the Clifton House Niagara Falls, we observe Prince Victor, of Hoben-lohe, Germany; Farl of Ellesmere and party, Bagland; lone, Germaby; Pari of Fliesmere and party, Installation Lord Gilbert Grosvenor, do.; Lady Seymour and daughter, Canada; Lieut. J. Grant Raymond, do.; Hon A. Egger-

ton, do.; Hon. John Wheeler and lady, New York; R S Buchapan, Esq., do; Hon. W. S. Vaux and lady, Phila delphia; Frederick Graft Esq., do,

Hats vs. Daguerrectypes.—The Beautiful drab beaver and pearl feit hat sold by RAFFERTY & LEASK, at their naual low prices of \$3\$ and \$4\$, has always secured them a large sale; hat, being determined to keep up with the spiritfor the age, they, in addition, now give each customer his likeness free of charge. They are the only batters in the United States -be can do this. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 37 Chetham street, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets.

White beaver, pure in stock and color, French gray beaver, thert nap and inimitable, smooth pearl castor, very neat, and strawhate for the hot sun, at one dollar and a half.

WARNOCK'S, Hatters, 275 Broadway, Irving House.

Menllo's New Styles of Summer Beavers are

Wholessle Hat & Cop Establishment uncersigned has en hand, and for sale low, forcash, Panama, Leghorn, Canten braid, and all kinds of summer hats, toge-ther with a full assertment of drab, beaver, moleskin, and slik hats, caps reluled hats, &c. ATKINS, 212 Green-wich street, near Yes y street.

Summer Hats.—The most Approved Styles of drab beavers and felt instears those of W. P. DAVID, 301 Broad say, including straws, Panamas, and Leghorns, of every variety. An inspection is regnested at his salesroom, 301 Broadway, second door from Duane street.

Keep the Head Coot!—We know of no bet-ter way of doing so tran by wearing one of the light and ex-tremely elegant and tasty silvery heaver hats sold by the "People's Hatters" the practical mechanics. Their Canton braid, Senacti and Bermuna straws are also well adapted for the hot weather. Salesroom II Park row, opposite the Astor House.

is yesterday announced in the Assembly. It is, of urse, entirely composed of gentlemen who voted favor of the resolutions adopted last Wednesday ais whole affair exhibits a most curious anomaly in r political history-it being a baraburner warfare on the hunkers, in which the former are receiving and comfort from the whigs, who, in turn, antiate being greatly benefitted by this widening of breach in the ranks of their opponents. Mr. ither, it is apparent, is alone to be sacrificed.

> be attention of the friends of law and order is did to the message which was transmitted by ernor Seymour to the Assembly, last Wednesday,

ile his barnburner colleagues - who have been asso sted with him in the Canal Board, and who must prefore, be equally as culpable as himself, if wrong been done-are to escape an investigation. We hereafter take the trouble to analyse this extrainary movement among the democrats, for the pose of illustrating the peculiar schemes now and n resorted to by the wire pullers all around. The for the better preservation of life on railroads ordered to be printed, after which the Senate's ne liquor lidir was taken up and debated for the minder of the day. The discussion relative to the efits to be conferred on New York by this meais particularly interesting. The philanthropic of the rural members are determined to fy and regenerate this city by the enforcement of Maine law. It is to annihilate official and every ir species of corruption. Good.

criminals. Enough said.

JAMPS GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

PIGE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU ST

TERMS cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 conts per copp. If per anomal.
THE WERKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% comper copy or 33 per anomam, the European Edition is per community of the continent both to include the postage.
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return those rejected by mail for Subscriptions or with Adoe ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions or with Adoe bisements, to be post paid or the postage will be deducted fro the money remitted.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapness, as

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Tue Robbers-Wo

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Bowery-Afternoon-Cavings and Roundingals-Woo Spreas First? Evalue Fairt Never Wox Fair Lady-Norma Lesties - Amodrus-Glarge A New York.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE STRAN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ern

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool.

MADISON AVENUE.-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM

WASHINGTON CIRCUS—Corner of Twenty-ninth

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

GEORAMA, 566 Broadway-Banyard's Panorana or

New York, Saturday, June 25, 1853,

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK WREKLY HERALD.

criptions and advertisements for any edition of the

The Collins steamship Arctic Captain Luce, will le

REW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

n Europe:—
LIVENPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LIVENPOOL—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

"Wm Thomas & Co. No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.
B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

THE WERKLY HERALD will be published at half-past ai

e'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

By the arrival of the steamship Northern Light,

yesterday morning, we have received eight days

later news from California—down to the 1st of June. The intelligence is very satisfactory, although no-thing startling had occurred. Reports from the

mining districts centinued encouraging. The pros

pects of the farmers were flattering. Fears were en

tertained of another overflow of some of the rivers.

A serious difficulty had occurred between the United

States Marshal and the squatters on Feather river.

A complete digest of the news may be found in an-

other part of the paper.

The Northern Light also enables us to spread be

fore our readers the latest information from the

Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and different parts of Cen-

ral America, all of which will be found quite in-

Our English mails, and other European advices

brought out by the steamship Niagara, reached this

city yesterday morning from Boston. We place the

complete details of the news before our readers this

The English Parliament was still engaged in de-

bate upon the Government of India bill. A very ge-

neral strike of the dock laborers of Liverpool had

caused inconvenience both to the home and foreign

Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht, the North Star,

attracted increased attention daily at Southampton The town was unusually crowded with distinguished

visiters, and all expressed the highest admiration of

the munificence of the vessel, the liberality of her

owner and the arrives to join with him in preparing for a

grand banquet to Mr. Vanderbilt, who is treated in

a manner worthy of a monarch—a Yankee sovereign.

In the intensity of his astonishment, John Bull ac-

knowledges that he has a great many things to learn

from us yet about ships, &c., and actually thanks us

for having sent over the America. The steam clip-

cabinets was almost exclusively fixed upon the East-

ern difficulty. The latest prevailing opinion was

that peace would be maintained. It was reported.

10th instant, that the united squadrons of France

and England had been ordered to approach the Dar-

danelles. The French Bourse was much agitated by

a rumor to the effect that Russia was preparing to

enter the principalities of the Danube. However

the collective opinion of the various journals would

still lead to a belief that the Czar was expected to

Mrs. Uncle Tom Beecher Stowe, in a letter to a

London hospital doctor, expresses her "earnest de-

votion to the cause of homocopathy." This [com-

pletely explains the measure of her patriotism and

her penchant for penny subscriptions. It is all ho-

Our State Senators were occupied during the whole

of vesterday forenoon in discussing the Assem-

t's Ten Hour Labor bill. Various amendments

vere proposed, among them one inflicting a penalty

f fifty dollars for paying a female less than twenty

ive cents for making a shirt or fifty cents for a pair

f pantaloons. The bill was finally rejected by a

ote of thirteen to nine. In order that the people

pay fully understand the sentiments of various Sena

ors upon the subject of special legislative interference

etween the employer and employed, we have given

very full report of the debate. The Catholic bill

as taken up and debated during the afternoon. The

nal vote upon this measure is to be taken nex

londay forenoon. Nothing was done with regard

the park question in this city. We have in type ad shall to-morrow publish Mr. Cooley's report from

ie minority of the select committee on the bill rela.

The Select Committee of Five to draft articles o

peachment against Canal Commissioner Mather,

ve to this important matter.

It will be seen that the attention of the Euro

per and sailing clipper have roused him up.

shipping interest in that port.

TOWER TIREMENTS renewed every day.

A new steam propeller, called the Challenge, on

schooner.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that General Mather died in that city on Thursday night.

British government. The telegraph furnishes a synopsis of six days

It is true that a review of our domestic largely iner-sortigu markets has done

further amendment of the tariff will soon be-This is certainly a gratifying picture to contemplate: and could we isolate ourselves from the rest of the world, we might on the strength of it dismiss from our mind all fears for the immediate future. Unfortunately for us. our interests are so intervoven with those of our sister nations-Great Britain especially-that when we have examined our own condition and prospects the task of prudence is but half accomplished. As partners in the great commercial firm of the world, we must be prepared to meet our associate as well as our individual liabilities. The extent of the former is we tear. hardly realized by most of us. We are too apt to forget that millions upon millions of our stocks and securities are held abroad. In raising our credit in foreign markets we have increased our liabilities to foreign capitalists, and are now almost as deeply interested in the preservation of their standing as themselves. The lucrative character of our commercial enterprises has likewise induced a flow of foreign capital into the country; this we may be called upon, at any moment, to refund. Long continued peace and prosperity abroad have stimulated the production of our staples to an unexampled extent; any convulsion in Europe would deprive us of a market, and throw back an immense surplus on our hands. A declaration of

public law or prudence to the winds, and defy